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JUL. 22 1977

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Gentlemen:

It is our understanding that the material listed below has been published bearing notice of copyright. On the basis of information available we have been unable to locate registration of the copyright claim in the Copyright Office.

CO EVOLUTION (SUPPLEMENT TO THE WHOLE EARTH CATALOG) 1975, and all other issues published bearing statutory notice of copyright which have not been registered here.

The Copyright Law provides that copies of such works bearing notice of copyright "shall be promptly deposited" in the Copyright Office after publication, accompanied in each case by a claim of copyright. In order to comply with this requirement it will be necessary to deposit two copies of the best edition as first published, an application form properly completed, and the statutory registration fee. See the printed instructions on the application form.

In the event this material has only recently been sent to the Copyright Office it is possible that the catalog cards may not have been completed. Also, we have found that occasionally the information furnished this Office is not entirely correct. If, therefore, a recent deposit has been made or our information is in error, we should appreciate your advising us, returning at the same time the enclosed copy of this letter.

Sincerely yours,
(Miss) Meriam C. Jones
Head, Compliance Section

By: K.K.

Enclosures:
cc this letter
6 Forms B
Cir. 91/13,14
Cirs. 1a, SL30, 42

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SECTIONS 13, 14
of
Title 17, U.S. Code

SECTION 13. DEPOSIT OF COPIES AFTER PUBLICATION; ACTION OR PROCEEDING FOR INFRINGEMENT.—After copyright has been secured by publication of the work with the notice of copyright as provided in section 10 of this title, there shall be promptly deposited in the Copyright Office or in the mail addressed to the Register of Copyrights, Washington, District of Columbia, two complete copies of the best edition thereof then published,* or if the work is by an author who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation and has been published in a foreign country, one complete copy of the best edition then published in such foreign country, which copies or copy, if the work be a book or periodical, shall have been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions specified in section 16 of this title; or if such work be a contribution to a periodical, for which contribution special registration is requested, one copy of the issue or issues containing such contribution; or if the work belongs to a class specified in subsections (g), (h), (i) or (k) of section 5 of this title, and if the Register of Copyrights determines that it is impracticable to deposit copies because of their size, weight, fragility, or monetary value he may permit the deposit of photographs or other identifying reproductions in lieu of copies of the work as published under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe with the approval of the Librarian of Congress; or if the work is not reproduced in copies for sale there shall be deposited the copy, print, photograph, or other identifying reproduction provided by section 12 of this title, such copies or copy, print, photograph, or other reproduction to be accompanied in each case by a claim of copyright.* No action or proceeding shall be maintained for infringement of copyright in any work until the provisions of this title with respect to the deposit of copies and registration of such work shall have been complied with.

SECTION 14. SAME; FAILURE TO DEPOSIT; DEMAND; PENALTY.—Should the copies called for by section 13 of this title not be promptly deposited as provided in this title, the Register of Copyrights may at any time after the publication** of the work, upon actual notice, require the proprietor of the copyright to deposit them, and after the said demand shall have been made, in default of the deposit of copies of the work within three months from any part of the United States, except an outlying territorial possession of the United States, or within six months from any outlying territorial possession of the United States, or from any foreign country, the proprietor of the copyright shall be liable to a fine of $100 and to pay to the Library of Congress twice the amount of the retail price of the best edition of the work, and the copyright shall become void.

* Code of Federal Regulations, Title 37, § 202.3 (b) (1) provides as follows: All works deposited for registration shall be accompanied by a "claim of copyright" in the form of a properly executed application, together with the statutory registration fee.

** United States Code, Title 17, § 26, defines the "date of publication" as "the earliest date when copies of the first authorized edition were placed on sale, sold, or publicly distributed by the proprietor of the copyright or under his authority. . . ."

Deposit Requirements
Feb. 1975—20,000

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1974—O-562-771

Circular 42

Copyright for Periodicals

GENERAL INFORMATION

What Is a Periodical?

The term "periodical" includes newspapers, magazines, reviews, bulletins, and similar works published under the same distinctive title at periodic intervals of less than a year. Publications issued irregularly or at intervals of one year or more are generally considered "books" rather than "periodicals."

Titles Not Copyrightable.

The copyrightable contents of each issue of a periodical can be copyrighted, but the title cannot be. The only purpose of including the title in the copyright application is to identify the work. Titles of periodicals are sometimes registered as trademarks. For information about trademark registration, write to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231.

No Blanket Copyright.

Registration of a claim to copyright in one issue of a periodical does not protect later issues or the general idea or format of the publication. The copyright owner must deposit copies and register claims in each issue published with notice of copyright.

HOW TO COPYRIGHT A PERIODICAL

Three steps must be taken to comply with the law concerning copyright for periodicals: (1) produce copies of each issue containing the copyright notice; (2) publish the periodical issue; and (3) register the copyright claim.

1. Produce Copies Containing the Copyright Notice.

The copies may be reproduced by printing or other means of reproduction. To obtain copyright, the person entitled to copyright protection must make sure that all copies contain a copyright notice in the required form and position. There is no need to obtain Copyright Office permission before using the copyright notice.

- **ELEMENTS OF THE NOTICE.** The notice must contain these three elements:
  a. **The word "Copyright," the abbreviation "Copr.," or the symbol** ©. Use of the symbol © may result in securing copyright in some countries outside the United States under the provisions of the Universal Copyright Convention.
  b. **The name of the copyright owner.**
  c. **The year date of publication.** This is the year in which copies of the work were first placed on sale, sold, or publicly distributed. The year date in the notice should be the same as the year date of actual publication of the issue. For example, the notice for a January 1976 issue, published in December 1975, should contain the date 1975, not 1976.
- **FORM OF THE NOTICE.** The three elements must appear together. Example:

  © John Doe 1976
- **POSITION OF THE NOTICE.** The notice must appear either on the title page, or on the first page of text, or under the title heading. For a page to be considered the "title page," or for a masthead to be considered the "title heading," it should contain the complete title and any other elements needed to identify the work, such as the volume, number, and date of the issue.

2. Publish the Periodical Issue Containing the Copyright Notice.

Copyright can be obtained only if the published copies of the issue contain the required notice. "Publication,"

for copyright purposes, is generally regarded as the placing on sale, sale, or public distribution of copies.

> **NOTE:** It is the act of publication with notice that actually secures copyright protection. If copies of an issue are published without the required notice, the right to secure copyright in that issue is lost and cannot be restored.

3. Register the Copyright Claim.

Promptly after publication of each issue, mail to the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559, two complete copies of the work as published with notice, an application on Form B, and a fee of $6. Remittances should be made payable to the Register of Copyrights. Registration will usually be faster if you mail the copies, application form, and fee together at the same time.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

For information about the following types of works you should write to us for additional material:

- A periodical manufactured in a foreign country
- A contribution to a periodical such as an article, poem, or cartoon
- An advertisement first published in a periodical.

Copyright Office • Library of Congress • Washington, D.C. 20559

Jan. 1976—18,000 ☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1976—O-211-742

COPYRIGHT OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

Processing a copyright registration is faster if the

- application
- fee
- copy or copies

are all submitted at the same time.

For fastest service, all of the material should be sent in the same package. If this is not practical, the material should all be mailed at the same time, and each package should contain a note telling us what we can expect to receive under separate cover.

SL 30
Mailing Instructions
Mar. 1972—30,000

GPO : 1972—O-455-641

Circular 1a

The Copyright Office

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The Copyright Office

Basic Function

The basic function of the Copyright Office is the administration of the copyright law of the United States (Title 17 of the U.S. Code). The Office examines claims to copyright in a wide variety of literary, artistic and musical works, registers those claims that meet the requirements of the law, and catalogs all registrations. It conducts correspondence about the claims and supplies general information concerning copyright law and registration procedures. Recently the Office has been handling over 1 million pieces of mail and has been making more than 400,000 registrations each year.

Location and Mailing Address

The Copyright Office is located in Building No. 2, Crystal City Mall, Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Virginia. All mail to the Office should be addressed to the **Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559.** The Copyright Office has no branches in other cities. The Public Information Office is open to the public between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Mondays through Fridays (except legal holidays).

Patents and Trademarks

Inquiries concerning the scope and requirements of the Federal patent and trademark laws should be addressed to the **Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231.** The Copyright Office does not deal with these matters.

Relationship to the Library of Congress

The administration of the copyright law was entrusted to the Library of Congress by an act of Congress in 1870, and the Copyright Office has been a separate department of the Library since 1897. The collections of the Library have been greatly enriched by its acquisition of a substantial proportion of the copies deposited for registration over the years; in fact, the Act of 1870 and the copyright system have been called "the keystone of the Library of Congress as the National Library of the United States." During fiscal year 1976 the Copyright Office transferred nearly 400,000 copies to the Library for its collections or for exchange with other libraries.

Catalog Card Numbers

The Copyright Office is operationally separate from other departments and units of the Library of Congress and has no authority to provide Library of Congress catalog cards or to assign catalog card numbers. Correspondence concerning Library of Congress catalog cards and the preassignment of catalog card numbers should be addressed to: **CIP Office, Processing Department, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.**

Records and Catalogs of the Copyright Office

When a claim is found acceptable for registration a numbered certificate of copyright registration is mailed to the copyright owner or a designated recipient, and the application is bound in book form as an official record of the registration. The Office catalogs each registration, and maintains a card catalog. This catalog now includes over 31 million cards covering more than 16 million registrations. In addition, a *Catalog of Copyright Entries,* divided by subject matter, has been published in book form since 1891. The Office also maintains extensive records and card catalogs covering assignments and other documents relating to the ownership and rights under a copyright. The deposit copies not acquired by the Library of Congress are retained by the Copyright Office for varying periods of time, in some cases indefinitely.

Searching in the Copyright Office

The official records of the Copyright Office, including its card catalogs, are open to public inspection without charge between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Mondays through Fridays (except legal holidays). Persons who wish information from the official records and who cannot do their own searching in the Washington area may use the printed *Catalog of Copyright Entries,* copies of which are in many major libraries. Or they may have the Copyright Office make the search and furnish an official report for the hourly search fee of $5.

Certified Copies

When the Copyright Office certifies a copy of one of its records, it attaches a statement attesting that the document is a true copy of the record in question and affixes the official Copyright Office seal. The certification may be valuable in proving the authenticity of the document.

Limitations on the Information Furnished

The Copyright Office is not permitted to offer legal advice or opinions on copyright matters. However, on questions involving the methods of securing copyright, the procedures for making registration, and the practices of the Office, its policy is to be as helpful as possible in furnishing general information. The Office publishes a number of circulars on copyright subjects, including a booklet (Circular 1) entitled "General Information on Copyright." This and other circulars, together with a copy of any of the 20 application forms for copyright registration, may be obtained free of charge from the Copyright Office upon request.

NOTABLE DATES IN AMERICAN COPYRIGHT

May 31, 1790. First copyright law enacted under the U.S. Constitution. Term of 14 years with privilege of renewal for 14 years. Books, maps, and charts protected. Copyright registration to be made in the U.S. District Court where the author or proprietor resided.

June 9, 1790. First copyright entry: *The Philadelphia Spelling Book*.

April 29, 1802. Prints added to protected works.

February 3, 1831. First general revision of the copyright law. Music added to protected works. First term of copyright extended to 28 years with privilege of renewal for 14 years.

August 18, 1856. Dramatic compositions added to protected works.

March 3, 1865. Photographs added to protected works.

July 8, 1870. Second general revision of the copyright law. Copyright activities, including deposit and registration, centralized in the Library of Congress. Works of art added to protected works. Translations and dramatizations mentioned. Indexing of the record of registrations begun.

March 3, 1891. First U.S. copyright law authorizing establishment of copyright relations with foreign countries. Periodicals mentioned. Records of works registered, now called the *Catalog of Copyright Entries,* published in book form for the first time in July 1891.

January 6, 1897. Music protected against unauthorized public performance.

February 19, 1897. Copyright Office established as a separate department of the Library of Congress. Position of Register of Copyrights created.

July 1, 1909. Effective date of third general revision of the copyright law, the basis of the present law. Admission of certain classes of unpublished works to copyright registration. Term of statutory protection for a work first copyrighted in published form measured from the date of publication rather than the date of recordation of the title of the work. Renewal term extended from 14 to 28 years.

August 24, 1912. Motion pictures, previously registered as photographs, added to classes of protected works.

July 13, 1914. President proclaims U.S. adherence to Buenos Aires Copyright Convention of 1910, establishing convention protection between the United States and certain Latin American nations.

July 1, 1940. Effective date of transfer of jurisdiction for the registration of commercial prints and labels from the Patent Office to the Register of Copyrights.

July 30, 1947. Copyright law codified into positive law as Title 17 of the U.S. Code.

January 1, 1953. Recording and performing rights extended to nondramatic literary works.

September 16, 1955. Effective date of the coming into force in the United States of the Universal Copyright Convention as signed at Geneva, Switzerland, on September 6, 1952, which had been proclaimed by the President, and related changes in Title 17 of the U.S. Code.

September 19, 1962. First of nine special acts extending terms of subsisting renewal copyrights pending Congressional action on general copyright law revision.

February 15, 1972. Effective date of act extending limited copyright protection to sound recordings fixed and first published on or after this date.

March 10, 1974. United States becomes the eighth member of the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms which came into force on April 18, 1973.

July 10, 1974. United States becomes a member of the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris, France, on July 24, 1971.

December 31, 1974. Ninth in the series of legislative enactments extending all subsisting copyrights in their second term through December 31, 1976.

October 19, 1976. Fourth general revision of the copyright law signed by the President.

January 1, 1978. Effective date of principal provisions of the new copyright law. In general, the term of protection for works created on or after this date consists of the life of the author and 50 years after the author's death.

REGISTERS OF COPYRIGHTS

THORVALD SOLBERG	
Register	1897–1930
WILLIAM L. BROWN	
Acting Register	1930–1934
Register	1934–1936
CLEMENT L. BOUVÉ	
Register	1936–1943
RICHARD C. DEWOLFE	
Acting Register	1944–1945
SAM BASS WARNER	
Register	1945–1951
ARTHUR FISHER	
Acting Register	1951
Register	1951–1960
ABRAHAM L. KAMINSTEIN	
Register	1960–1971
GEORGE D. CARY	
Register	1971–1973
ABE A. GOLDMAN	
Acting Register	1973
BARBARA RINGER	
Register	1973 to the present

Copyright Office • Library of Congress • Washington, D.C. 20559

Oct. 1976—120,000

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1976—210-800/22